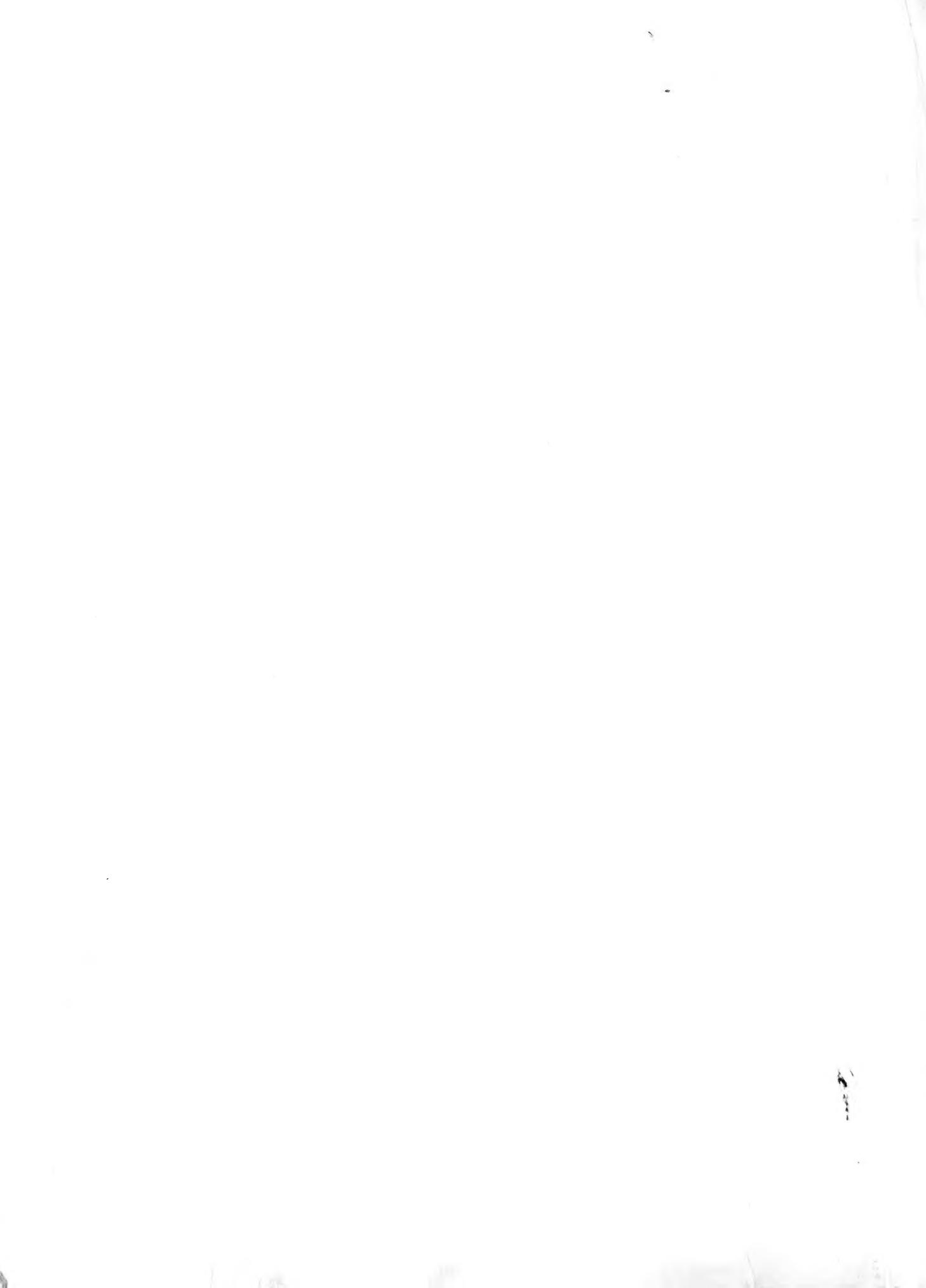


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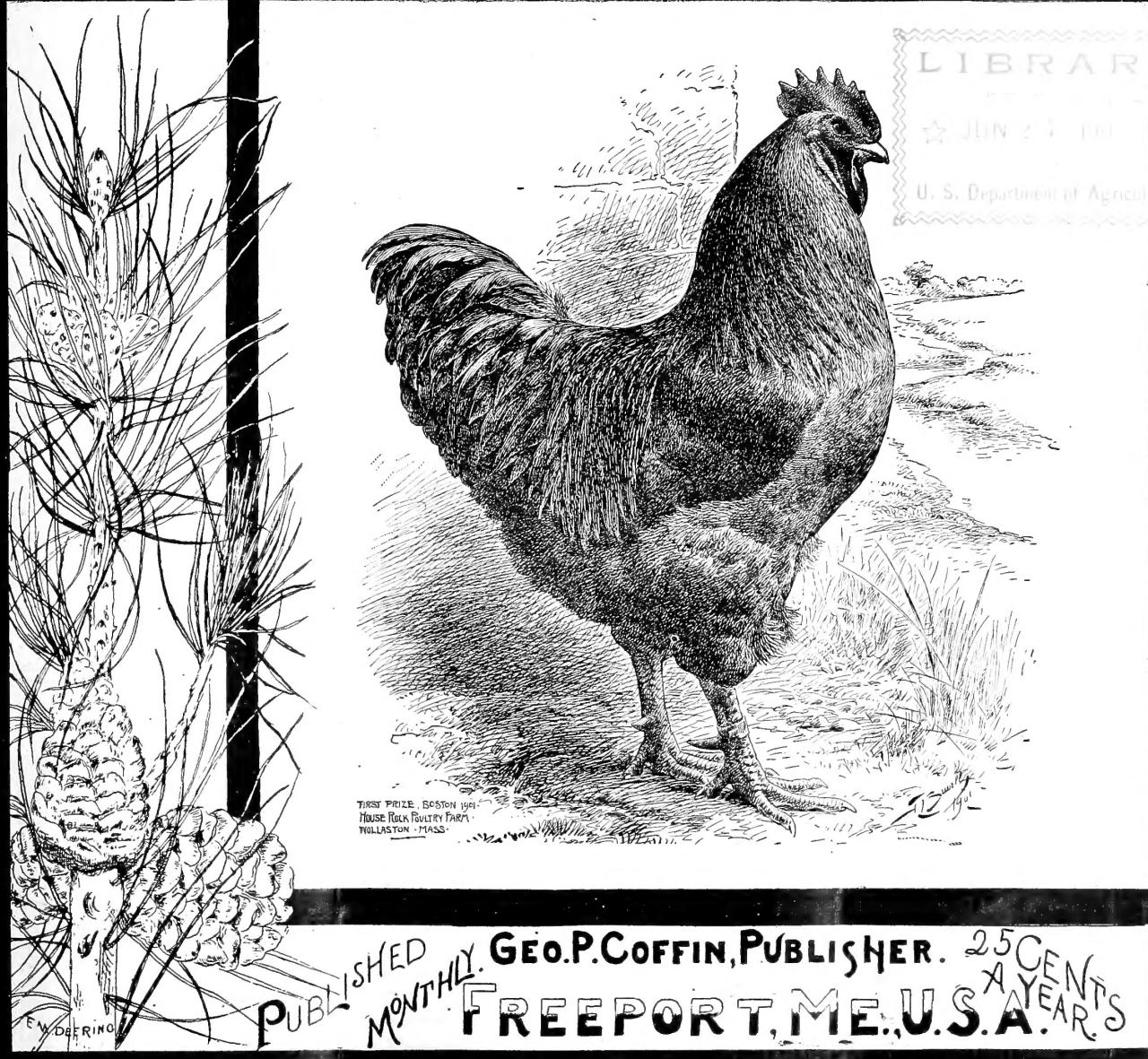
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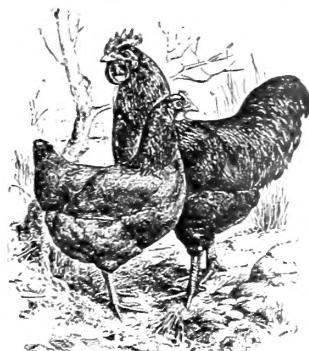


Vol. 5

Freeport, Maine, May, 1904

No. 8





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The Eastern Poultryman.

ESTABLISHED 1899 AS THE POULTRYMAN AND POMOLOGIST.

DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL POULTRY CULTURE.

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Seasonable Poultry Hints.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

It was my intention when I wrote the April article for the EASTERN POULTRYMAN to write an article for this issue in regard to the care of incubators and brooders, but as it will be quite late in the season when it gets out, I will confine my remarks on that subject to the most important points, devoting the rest of the article to other things of more importance at this time of year. In regard to your incubator, if placed in a cellar, which is the best place for it, be careful to put it where there are no draughts to reach it as they will change the temperature about the machine, making it "cranky."

Run at 100° F. until you are confident that the machine is well regulated, then put in the eggs and they will soon bring the temperature up to 103° if at all fertile.

Test on evening of fifth day, but if you are at all uncertain whether some of them are infertile or not, let them remain in the machine until you make the second test. Turn every twelve hours after third day. Cool on evening of the fourth day, remove the eggs to a warm room if the cellar is cold or damp. Cool down to about eighty-five degrees at first gradually increasing the amount until the seventeenth or eighteenth day you can cool them down to eighty or seventy five degrees. They should not be allowed to cool down too quickly.

Do not open the incubator after the chicks commence to hatch if you can avoid it, as it allows the moisture to escape. Unless your incubator is in a very dry place it will hardly ever be necessary to apply moisture.

Let the chicks remain in the incubator for about twelve hours after hatching, then remove to the brooder. Be very careful not to let the temperature run too high in the brooder, as it will weaken the chicks. When two or three days old they will commence going out into the runs.

Do not let the windows to the house remain open on raw, chilly days, as they are liable to take cold. We think it a good plan to sprinkle sand over the bottom of the brooder and the brooder house, as you can easily clean it up and keep the floor sweet and clean. In one end of the house nail across a strip of board about two inches high, forming a separate pen, in which place a generous supply of chaff. The chicks like to pick this over for seeds, etc., and it is also a good plan to throw in enough fine grain each day to keep them busy scratching.

Now is a good time of year to clean up your buildings and exterminate the lice, if you have not already done so. This is a matter which should be attended to every spring or fall. Shut the hens out of the house while you are cleaning it, and then remove every thing that you can from the inside, without tearing them to pieces. After taking out the nests, dropping boards and roosts, troughs, etc., give the interior a thorough whitewashing, and it is a good idea to mix a pound of salt with every bucketful of whitewash,

as with the salt added you can kill the lice and mites much more quickly than with the whitewash alone. The windows should be taken out and given a thorough washing, also nest boxes, using boiling hot water for the latter. As soon the whitewash dries in spray the house with kerosene emulsion, made as follows:

Take one pound of hard soap and shave it into a gallon of soft water, put over a hot fire and bring to a boil, then while hot add two gallons of kerosene, stirring rapidly. To make ready for use mix one part of emulsion with nine of soft water and stir well. Apply with a spray pump. To be sure of killing all of the vermin it is best to spray the interior over twice the same day and continue to do so every third day for about nine or twelve days. We also get some coal tar and heating it to a boiling state, paint a strip about two feet wide all around the house, above and below the roosts. Lice will not cross tar, and if the tar is put on when hot it will glaze over in a few hours so that it will not daub anything that comes in contact with it. Get a good sized kettle and make a rough oven out of doors, of rocks, placing them near enough together to rest the kettle upon them. When the tar boils put it on with an old whitewashing or kalsomining brush, one with a short handle is best. Do not fill the kettle over one third full for if you do, it will be likely to boil over. Paint the bottom of the roosts and inside of nests as well. Painting the nests serves three purposes, it kills all lice that it comes in contact with, serves as a preventative to keep them out and also makes the nest more agreeable to the hens as they always prefer dark nests, besides the fumes from the tar will help to kill the lice that may be on the birds.

We all know that the lice work mostly at night, therefore if we can get anything that will be silently working at night to counteract them we can get rid of them much more readily. One good way to do this is to cut a slot in the top of each roost, about half an inch deep and about a quarter of an inch wide, of course the deeper you make the slot the better. Let it run out to within an inch or two of the ends and fill with some of the good lice killing liquids that are advertised for sale.

As the hens hover over the slot at night the heat from their bodies will warm up the liquid and the fumes arising amongst the feathers will kill the lice and mites that may be on them.

A. L. BICKFORD, Bangor, Me.

For the Beginner.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

There are many small points that the beginners must learn in the poultry business before they can expect to accomplish very much in keeping poultry successfully.

There are a great many who undertake to start in the poultry business on a large scale, before they really can handle a small flock of fowls to a good advantage,

and as a rule those are the people who do not succeed or finally go out of the game.

At first the beginner can hardly understand why there is not more profit in the large flock than in the small one.

The writer must say there is, providing you start right (or small) and grow up with your flock of fowls. Now there is one thing sure if you cannot make a nice profit on 40 hens, you might better leave a flock of 400 alone. We have seen people who have started with only five hens and one cock that have succeeded until their village lot was entirely too small.

With a few good thoroughbred hens it is very easy to get a large flock, and you will always have something to show your neighbors that are very attractive; while very few people will stop and look at a flock of cross or mixed breeds. It is almost impossible for anyone to pass a large or even a small flock of thoroughbred fowls without noticing them. No matter what breed you are a fancier of you will always see a flock of chickens that look alike. Now then, if you only had a small flock of thoroughbreds they will lay just as many eggs (if not more) than the common ones. Also your young are just as easy to raise without any more care or feed. Then you will find more pleasure in taking care of them. If you should have more eggs than you wish to hatch you will always find a market for good eggs, and many of your neighbors who see a flock of all one kind of fowls will soon want eggs or birds of the same kind. It is also just as easy to sell a thoroughbred fowl for market as any others, but this is seldom the case where small flocks are kept.

Should a beginner wish to start with an incubator he will find many a step saved and without a doubt they will succeed just as well as if hatching with hens. Most anyone who can set a hen properly, can run an incubator, while the hens are laying more eggs; this will allow you to get your flock larger in a shorter time.

One thing that is very important is that a strict account of all feed and other things bought should be charged against your flock; then all eggs and birds sold should be credited; this will soon tell how the beginner is going to succeed with a large flock.

JOHN J. RITZ.

Profitable Bee Keeping.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

Bee keeping is like everything else as even bees have to have proper care at the proper time, to get best results.

Even in swamps, mountain regions and where agriculture has not yet gained a foot-hold, and even in large cities bee keeping can be successfully followed. While some bee keepers get as much as 500 pounds of honey from a single colony others get none; but all things considered, about forty pounds is a fair yield per colony besides the increase; so it is plain to see the profits are good on the amount invested. But to be successful

you must start in the right way. If you are a beginner and have a few swarms of common black bees in box hives or are going to buy some, the first thing you need is a bee smoker; they cost about \$1.00 and will pay for themselves in one day, because bees are easily handled with smoke. To properly smoke bees use a little at the entrance then raise up one edge of the quilt on top and apply the smoke quite freely and the bees will now settle down and be very quiet; now get your bees in frame hives as soon as possible so the combs will come out easy and without breaking. To do this send to some bee supply house and get some hives (or make them yourself).

The Langstroth hive is the most used and probably the best; I prefer the eight-frame. Also get some foundation comb to put on each frame so the bees will draw the combs straight; then along the last of May or early in June before they swarm transfer them; this is a very easy thing to do. First turn the box hive top down then set your new hive on top of it, close up all the holes and put a blanket over the top to keep it dark; now smoke the bees from the bottom, take a stick and drum on the old hive; keep on smoking and drumming for thirty minutes. By that time the bees will be about all gone up to their new home (it is best to leave a few to take care of the brood in the old hive); now set the new hive containing the bees where the old one stood and remove the old hive some distance away. Now close up the entrance so but one bee can pass at a time, leave them by themselves for eighteen or twenty days, then the brood will be about all hatched and a young queen.

Now take another frame hive with foundation starters, and drive the bees as before; it is also best to change an empty frame with the other colony for a frame of fresh laid eggs, so if by chance they have not raised a queen they can rear one from the eggs. Now you have got two colonies of bees. You can melt up the old combs into wax; if there is any honey left feed it back to the bees. Split the old hive up into kindling wood. Now after they get working nicely send to some queen breeder for some queens—Carniolans or Italians, as there is as much difference between a Carniolan or Italian bee and a common black bee as there is between a tame horse and a wild one. As soon as your queens arrive look your frames over and find the black queens and kill them, then introduce the new queens as the directions that accompany them say, and in about two months the hive will be full of fine bees. Italians are a yellow bee, great workers and very gentle. Carniolans are a gray bee much larger than the common bee, and the gentlest bee in the world. Next month I will give a full description of the different races of bees.

Now if you do not have bees and want to get a start it is best to send to some breeder and get a few nuclei, that is, frames of brood and honey covered with bees, and a queen, then feed a little sugar and in a short time they will be strong colonies; and by more feeding they can be divided once or twice during the season. I once built a one-frame nucleus up to four strong colonies in a season. June and early July is the best time to buy these little colonies when the weather is warm and honey is coming in fast. I once shipped bees to a customer who made two strong colonies out of each two-frame nucleus and yet he did not get them till August and he did not feed ex-

cept what they got from the fields. Next month I will discuss the different races and how to divide colonies instead of letting them swarm. I will answer any question through the EASTERN POULTRYMAN that subscribers may ask, addressed to me.

Clay, N. Y. LOUIS H. PERRY.

WONDERFUL FLOCK OF DUCKS.

They say they lay Black Eggs, and that their young have black hair instead of feathers.

The writer has seen a small item in a New York paper a few weeks ago, that a gentleman in Indiana has a large flock of ducks that lay jet black eggs, and that bleaching fluids will not remove the color; and a more wonderful thing is that the young hatched from those eggs are covered with thick, black hair.

Now, as I have never seen any of those ducks on the market, or even heard of the variety, I am very anxious to know if any of those ducks are for sale; and being very much interested in all kinds of water fowls I would like to get some of those peculiar ducks. If any of the readers could tell me where this wonderful flock of ducks is raised, or where we could purchase them I would be glad to hear from them. As far as can be understood by practical poultry experts, they cannot explain this freak of Nature.

JOHN J. RITZ.

In-Breeding of Poultry.

The "survival of the fittest" is the method to follow when in-breeding poultry. That is, the strongest and most vigorous, the noticeably rapid growers of the many broods, should always be selected. The only way to secure fixed characteristics is by proper in-breeding. While the introduction of new blood may often improve stamina, it is too often at the expense of injuring desirable characteristics the breeder has been aiming to secure. Therefore if a poultry breeder aims to have his flock one of uniformity, possessing in a marked degree certain desirable characteristics that stamp individuality on his so-called "strain," he must depend on nature's plan—the survival of the fittest—Selecting a few of the choicest of the season's breeding—even from a trio—a start may be made. The following season divide the selects into two breeding yards. Thereafter use the best male from yard No. 1 to mate with hens or pullets from yard No. 2, and the best male from yard No. 2 to mate with females from yard No. 1. In making selections for breeders only, use those that are of good size, whose growth has been unchecked from colds or any other ailments. Robustness and vim are important things to consider. Generally the best in the flock possess these qualities, and, in addition, are good in points indicative of the breed. The poultryman must know his lesson well, however, before he can trust to his judgment. He must study his breed thoroughly and become familiar with the "points."

Poultry fanciers know the full importance of prudent in-breeding to fix characteristics, whether they be for standard plumage markings, color of legs or good egg laying qualities. Whether for fancy or utility the same careful observation and selection must be followed. Haphazard matings never produce anything but mis-

cellaneous results, and rarely ever do such matings result in desirable improvement in the flock, at least profitable improvement from any standpoint.

The farmer in-bred his poultry flock recklessly because his ideas are aimless. Poultry raising is a side issue with him. He invariably disposes of the most promising of the season's raising, because they are ready for the market sooner. He will select two or three of the largest and best from each brood to make up a dozen or two to take to market. At the end of the season he has the runts and weaklings.

The poultry fancier would select to keep the ones the farmer sells and would sell the others. One builds up a flock, the other runs it down. One method of in-breeding soon ruins the flock, the other will improve it in all desirable respects. Therefore, whether in-breeding of poultry is harmful depends on the way it is done.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Buff Leghorns at the World's Fair.

We should like to impress on the minds of all lovers of the Buff Leghorn the fact that what the breeders of this variety shall do and how they shall do it at the great St. Louis show as regards their exhibit of this variety of Leghorn, will have much to do with the future welfare of the breed. There is no doubt that the poultry department at St. Louis will be in extent the greatest and grandest ever seen in the world. And it is the duty of the Buff Leghorn breeders to get their share of good work in. No doubt breeders of other varieties of Leghorns will do there share, and if we are not careful we shall come out in the rear. No poor specimens will be shown, but every first class bird will find its way to St. Louis. A poor specimen in a show room does the breed it represents harm. The advertising one gets at this show will be far-reaching, and will go around the globe. And if the exhibit shall be one of extra quality, it will be a help to any Buff Leghorn breeder, and all will profit by it.

At this writing it is not known who will judge this variety at St. Louis, but we hope it will be a judge who will judge the bird and not the exhibitor, giving the best bird the prize, as far as his honest judgment goes. We would rather show under an incompetent judge that was strictly honest than a competent judge who was dishonest. We think all would stand a better chance for justice. We hope the exhibit of Buff Leghorns at St. Louis will be the largest and best ever seen in the world, and we believe it will.—*Aug. D. Arnold, Dillsburg, Pa.*

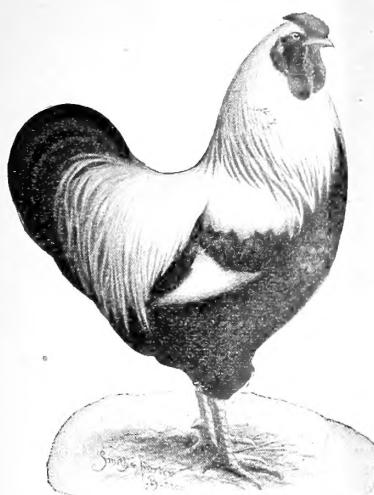
Domestic poultry is not subject to diseases, when carefully attended to. As a general rule it may be stated that disease arises from neglect in some particular.

The man whose hens never pay their way always has that kind for some reason. We have suspected that the trouble was in the man rather than the hens.

A box of carbolated salve is a good thing to have about the poultry house. Use it for cuts or other wounds, for scaly legs, and in winter to anoint frozen combs if such an accident should happen.

On many farms in the west grit is "as scarce as hens' teeth" and should be supplied. Broken stoneware or china-ware makes the best kind of grit if it is pounded into pieces small enough for a hen to swallow.

Silver Penciled Wyandottes.



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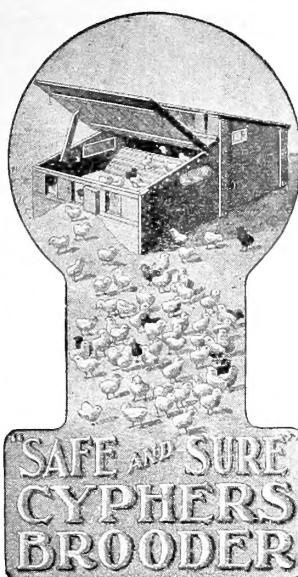
This breed is becoming very popular. The demand at present exceeds the supply, and good specimens command high prices. They have few equals in their particular lines, giving the best of satisfaction as an all-around variety. In plume they resemble the Dark Brahma, the females being beautifully penciled. They bear confinement well and their color makes them very desirable for the city fancier, it being a shade that stands the most trying circumstances. As layers they are equal to any of the Wyandotte family. They are very hardy, maturing early, easily reared, and of fine frame. A very stylish bird and by many called the beauty and utility breed. Our illustration represents the cockerel Highland King, first prize winner at Boston, Mass. Bred by the Highland Poultry Yards, West Roxbury, Mass.

Poultry Management at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

Many years practical experience in raising and keeping poultry and investigations in poultry breeding at this Station have resulted in the accumulation of a considerable fund of information on poultry management. The object of this paper is to outline this experience for the benefit of poultry keepers, and help them discriminate between some of the wrong theories which have underlain much of the common practice of the past, and the better theories, which underlie other and newer methods that are yielding more satisfactory results. It may be that the methods in vogue with us are no better than those practiced by others, but in the following pages the attempt is made to concisely state the practices which are now being successfully employed at this Station.

The difficulties attending artificial poultry keeping lie in the numbers of small animals that make up the business. With most domestic animals the care-taker treats each one individually, and there is far less draft on the abilities of the herdsman with his large animals than on the manager of even a small poultry plant with its far greater numbers of individuals.

Labor is the costliest factor that enters into the management and equipment of a poultry farm. The cost of food required to produce a pound of beef, pork or chicken does not differ greatly, but while the dressed steer and pig sell for from 5



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The Cyphers Style A Outdoor Brooder is so much better built than the ordinary brooder, out of so much better material, with so much more care, that it is only natural to expect much better results from it. **You get them, too.** It is no uncommon thing for customers to write us that they raise every chick placed in the Cyphers Unequalled Outdoor Brooders. **Nor is that all:** It gives far less trouble and uses less oil. May we not tell you more about it? It means more chicks and bigger profits—**FOR YOU.**

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CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,
Buffalo, N.Y. Chicago, Ill. Boston, Mass. New York, N.Y.

to 8 cents per pound, the chicken sells for from 15 to 20 cents per pound, and early in the season for much more. The differences in their selling prices represent the differences in the risk and the skill employed in their production. Furthermore, the increasing demand for choice articles of food will tend to maintain these prices, even though the supply be greatly increased. The products of the poultry farms, the fresh self-sealed eggs, each an unbroken package in itself, and the delicately flavored chickens, are among the choicest articles of food to be found in the markets.

While poultry raising is exacting in its demands, there are no conditions imposed that cannot be compassed by persons of ordinary mental and physical capacity. In this as in other callings, the skill which comes from thorough training and the energy needed for persistent work are essential to the fullest success.

The history of the poultry industry of this country is being rapidly made, these years, on the farms, village lots, and at the experiment stations, and written in the minds of the thousands of earnest workers who are engaged in it. From this accumulated knowledge is to come, in the near future, a better general understanding of the subject, which will enable men or women of ordinary abilities to take up the work for themselves, in a small way, and proceed without making many of the mistakes that caused their predecessors to waste money and labor, and lose heart. Poultry and egg production are as legitimate lines of work for persons of small or large means as are dairying, beef growing, sheep husbandry, or general or special crop production. Its advantages lie in its greater returns for its smaller capital investment. Its disadvantages lie in the demand for greater skill, patience and courage than will suffice for any other special, or general farm industry.

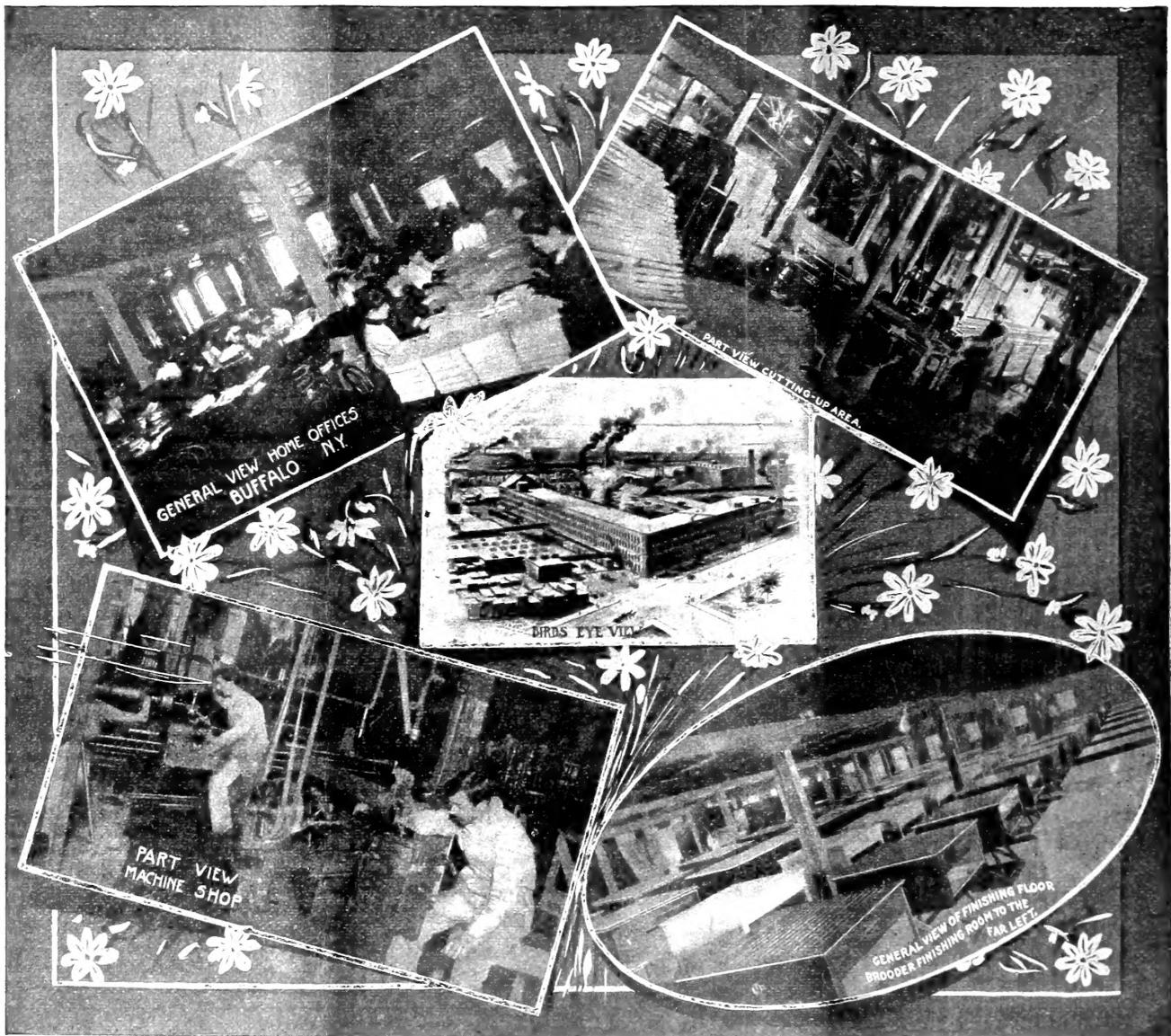
RAISING CHICKS BY NATURAL PROCESSES.

Circumstances sometimes make it necessary to hatch and raise chickens by aid of the mother hen. While we do not like the method, we have practiced it; having at times as many as a hundred sitting hens along the side of the room—in two tiers—one above the other. An unused tieup in a barn was taken for the incubating room and a platform was made along

the side next to the barn floor. The platform was three feet above the floor and was two and a half feet wide and 50 feet long. It was divided up into 50 little stalls or nests, each one foot wide and 2 feet long, and one foot high. This left a 6-inch walk along in front of the nests, for the hens to light on when flying up from the floor. Each nest had a door made of laths at the front, so as to give ventilation. It was hinged at the bottom and turned outward. Across the center of each nest, a low partition was placed, so that the nesting material would be kept in the back end, the nest proper. For early spring work paper was put in the bottom of the nest, then an inch or two of dry earth, and on that the nest, made of soft hay.

Whenever half a dozen hens became broody they were taken in from the hen house and put on the nests, each nest having a dummy egg in it; the covers were then shut up and nearly every hen seemed contented. In a day or two thirteen eggs were placed under each bird. Every morning the hens were liberated as soon as it was light, when they would come down of their own accord and burrow in the dry dust on the floor, eat, drink and exercise, and in twelve or fifteen minutes, they would nearly all go onto the nests voluntarily. In the afternoons one would occasionally be found off the eggs, looking out through the slatted door. If she persisted in coming off she was exchanged for a better sitter. The double nest is necessary, otherwise the discontented hen would have no room to stand up, except on her nest full of eggs, and she would very likely ruin them. With the double nest there was no danger of this, as she would step off the nest, go to the door, and try to get out. The arrangement was satisfactory and were it not for the lice, which were not easily gotten rid of, since the chicks grew with the mother hen, we would prefer it to some incubators we have used.

The advantages of a closed room in which to confine the sitters are many, as the hens are easily controlled and do not need watching as they do when selecting nests for themselves, or when sitting in the same room with laying hens. A room a dozen feet square could be arranged so as to easily accommodate fifty sitters. Except for the small operator we would not encourage the use of sitting hens.



VIEWS OF CYPHERS INCUBATOR FACTORY.

For the accommodation of the hen with her brood of young chicks, the best arrangement consists of a close coop about 30 inches square, with a hinged roof, and a movable floor in two parts, which can be lifted out each day for cleaning. This little coop has a wire-covered yard attached to it on the south side. The yard is 4 by 5 feet in size and a foot and a half high. Its frame is of 1x3-inch strips and is fastened securely to the coop. The wire on the sides is of one-inch mesh, but on top two-inch mesh is sufficient. The coop is easily kept clean and the coop and yard can be set over onto clean grass by one person.

The small run is sufficient for the first few weeks, but soon the chicks need greater range and then the farther end of the run can be lifted up 3 or 4 inches and they can pass in and out at will, while the mother will be secure at home, and they will know where to find her when they get cold or damp, and need brooding. Such a coop accommodates 15 to 20 chicks until they no longer require brooding, after which several flocks are combined in one and put in a portable house on a grassy range.

Whenever the hen is allowed to hatch, or to mother chicks, much care must be experienced or lice will get a foothold and ruin the birds. The free and frequent use of fresh insect powder upon the hen, working it through the feathers to the skin, is one of the best methods for destroying the pests. Grease or oil are effective when applied to the heads and under the wings of young chicks, but care must be taken not to get too much on them, especially during damp weather. The feeding of chicks raised in coops with their mothers does not vary much from those raised in brooders.

RAISING CHICKENS BY ARTIFICIAL PROCESSES.

Incubators have been so much improved that there are several kinds on the market that we feel sure will hatch as many chicks from a given lot of eggs as can be done by selected broody hens. They require little care, maintain an even temperature, and are easily adjusted to meet the increase in temperature arising from developments going on in the eggs. In some machines the moisture supply is automatic and adapted to the require-

ments. In others it has to be supplied, and skill is necessary in determining the quantity needed. The economy of the incubator is very great. A 360-egg machine will do the work of nearly 30 broody hens, and can be kept at work continually, if desired. We commenced our work in artificial incubation years ago by trying to maintain the temperature in a home-made wooden box, with double walls, by the use of jugs of warm water. By locating the box in a suitable room and keeping close watch on conditions, good hatches were obtained. It was the best there was at that time, but the use of home-made incubators now, would be like turning back into the days of the wooden plow.

There are several kinds of good incubators, but the one which we have used with greatest satisfaction is the Cyphers, with its capacity of 360 eggs. We have used others that hatch as well, but the Cyphers requires less care. We have not tested many incubators and other makes that we have not used may be as good.

The incubator room must be kept quite constant in temperature. A cellar is a

good place in which to run incubators if it is not so cold as to require the lamps to be run very high in order to maintain the necessary degree of warmth inside of the machine. If several incubators are located in the same room, great care should be taken to provide proper ventilation, so that the machines may be furnished with clean fresh air at all times.

Where many machines are used, the hand turning of the eggs absorbs considerable time. We have used several turning devices and conducted experiments to determine the differences between hand and machine turning, and have not yet received better hatches from the hand turned eggs. Machines that have automatic turning shelves will not hold quite as many eggs as when flat shelves are used, but the saving of time is of importance.

A person should get thoroughly acquainted with a machine before putting the eggs in and then make changes and adjustments with great care, lest the results be extreme. We used to think it necessary to have the chickens hatched in March so that they might be ready for laying by November. By better methods of feeding and treatment we can now delay the hatching until April, and the first half of May, and the pullets get to laying maturity as early in the season as formerly.

We use indoor brooders, mostly, and very much prefer them to any outside brooders we have seen in use. The portable brooder houses are built on runners so that they may be readily moved about. The houses are 12 feet long, some of them are 6 and others 7 feet wide. Seven feet is the better width. They are 6 feet high in front and 4 feet high at the back. The frame is of 2x3-inch stuff; the floor is double boarded. The building is boarded, papered and shingled all over. A door 2 feet wide is in the center of the front and a 6-light, sliding window is on each side of it. A small slide is put in the door, near the top, by which ventilation may be obtained early in the season, before the windows can be kept open. Since shingles on the walls near the bottom are liable to be torn off in moving the houses, double boarding on the walls would be preferable. Two brooders are placed in each of these houses and 50 to 60 chicks are put with each brooder. A low partition separates the flocks while they are young, but later it has to be made higher. The houses are large enough so that a person can go in and do the work comfortably and each one accommodates 100 chicks until the cockerels are large enough to be removed.

In the fall these houses are grouped together, 20 or 30 feet from each other, so as to make the care of the young chicks convenient in early spring while the brooders are in use.

About the 20th of June the grass is cut on some field near to the main poultry or farm buildings, and the brooder houses are drawn out, with their contents of chickens, and located 50 to 75 feet from each other, in lines, so that they may be reached with little travel. The chickens are shut into small yards, adjoining the houses, for about a week, after which they are allowed to run together. They mostly keep to their own houses, although they wander away quite long distances during the day, returning at feed time, and at night.

The most satisfactory brooder that we have used is the "Peep O' Day." The style that we like best has the cover and part of one side arranged to turn down,

making an inclining run the whole width of the brooder, up and down which the little chicks can go without crowding. Some of the later styles of brooders made by this company are not as satisfactory, as they have little passages, through which the chicks are to pass up and down and they require more or less teaching before they will use them.

Most kinds of brooders as now made, keep the chicks comfortable, at desired temperatures, and have good means of ventilation. The great difficulty lies in the lamps used. The lamp apartments are small and the tendency is for the oil to become warm and form gases, which causes the flame to stream up and make trouble. Most brooder lamps have water pans between the oil tank and the burner which tend to keep the oil cool, but even with this precaution we have had two fires, one of which was very serious. The old Peep O' Day lamp was of this kind, but the new ones are entirely different and by far the best of any we have seen. They have no water pans, but are so arranged that currents of cool air pass constantly over the oil tank and keep its contents cool. We have used these lamps, or stoves, for three years—last year more than twenty of them—and regard them as safe, for the oil has never become warm.

TREATMENT OF YOUNG CHICKS.

When the chicks are 30 to 40 hours old they are carried in warm covered baskets to the brooders, and 50 or 60 are put under each hover, where the temperature is between 95 and 100 degrees. The temperature is not allowed to fall below 95 degrees the first week, or 90 during the second week; then it is gradually reduced according to the temperature outside, care being taken not to drive the chicks out by too much heat, or to cause them to crowd together under the hover because they are cold. They should flatten out separately, when young, and a little latter, lie with their heads just at the edge of the fringe of the hover. Under no condition are they allowed to huddle outside of the brooder. They huddle because they are cold, and they should be put under the hover to get warm, until they learn to do so of their own accord. Neither are they allowed to stay under the hover too much, but are forced out into the cooler air where they gain strength in the day time. They are not allowed to get more than a foot from the hover during the first two days; then a little further away each day, and down onto the house floor about the fourth or fifth day, if the weather is not too cold. They must not get cold enough to huddle or cry, but they *must* come out from under the hover frequently.

The floor of the brooder is cleaned every day and kept well sprinkled with sharp, fine crushed rock, known in the market as "chicken grit." The floor of the house is covered with clover leaves, or hay chaff, from the feeding floor in the cattle barns. For raising winter chickens the long piped brooder house is indispensable, and it has many advantages when used at any season of the year. The advantages are especially great when raising chickens, if April or May prove to be cold and wet, for then the small house are apt to be cold outside of the brooders.

The expenditure is greater for the piped house, for the reason that colony houses should be provided in which the chickens may be sheltered after they leave the brooder-house. In ordinary

The CORNELL



patented system of temperature regulation, and perfected system of ventilation. The Cornell ventilates in Nature's way. Gets the proper moisture lines at the right time—in any locality—under all conditions and at any season of the year. Result: Healthiest and most vigorous chicks ever obtained by artificial incubation. Cabinet construction, Compold door, Table top. Gold Medal: Highest Award, Buffalo Pan American Exposition.

Peep-O-Day Brooders are the brooders that are used exclusively by the largest and most successful poultrymen. On the market 12 years. Thousands of testimonials. Our very large, finely illustrated catalogue contains valuable information. Copy mailed free for the asking. Poultry and Pet Stock supplies of all kinds.

Cornell Incubator Mfg. Company, Ithaca, N. Y.

Box 45 Auburn, Me., June 24, 1903.

Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co., Ithaca, New York.

Gentlemen: The four Peep-O-Day Brooders purchased from you this spring have given the best of satisfaction. Are easy to clean and operate. Have lost no chickens, and am confident it is the best brooder made.

Yours sincerely,

B. A. WALKER.

seasons we experience no difficulty in raising April and May hatched chicks in the small houses. With proper feeding, pullets hatched in these months are early enough to do good work throughout the year.

FEEDING THE CHICKS.

For feed for young chicks we make bread by mixing three parts corn meal, one part wheat bran, and one part wheat middlings or flour, with skim milk or water, mixing it very dry, and salting as usual for bread. It is baked thoroughly and when well done if it is not dry enough so as to crumble, it is broken up and dried out in the oven and then ground in a mortar or mill. The infertile eggs are hard boiled and ground shell and all, in a sausage mill. About one part of ground egg and four parts of the bread crumbs are rubbed together until the egg is well divided. This bread makes up about one-half of the food of the chicks until they are five or six weeks old. Eggs are always used with it for the first one or two weeks, and then fine sifted beef scrap is mixed with the bread.

It may be that the bread is not necessary and that something else is just as good. We have tried many other foods, including several of the most highly advertised prepared dry chicken foods, but as yet have found nothing that gives us as good health and growth as the bread fed in connection with dry broken grains.

When the chicks are first brought to the brooders, bread crumbs are sprinkled on the floor of the brooder among the grit, and in this way they learn to eat, taking in grit and food at the same time. After the first day the food is given in tin plates, 4 to each brooder. The plates have low edges, and the chicks go onto them and find the food readily. After they have had the food before them for five minutes the plates are removed. As they have not spilled much of it, they have little left to lunch on except what they scratch for. In the course of a few days light wooden troughs are substituted for the plates. The bottom of the trough is a strip of half-inch board, 2 feet long and 3 inches wide. Laths are nailed around the edges. The birds are fed four times a day in these troughs until they outgrow them, as follows: Bread and egg or scrap early in the morning; at

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The columns of this paper are open to communications concerning anything in which our readers may be interested. Contributions and questions on Poultry topics are solicited, and our readers are invited to use the paper as a medium for the exchange of ideas of mutual interest.

MAY, 1904.

Mark Your Birds.

Considering its usefulness, the poultry leg band is about the least expensive appliance manufactured for poultry keepers.

The fact that they are so low in price shows that there is a great demand for them and that they are manufactured in large quantities. As a general rule the greater the demand, the lower the price.

Fanciers use leg bands, each one stamped with a different number or letter, in order to permanently identify each of their choice exhibition specimens and breeders.

Trap nest users who keep records of the laying of each female also require the numbered bands. Matings are kept track of and pedigrees recorded by means of these distinguishing marks.

Leg bands can be stamped in various ways according to a system and greatly assist the poultry keeper. For instance: a band stamped 4-04, means that the bird so banded was hatched in April, 1904. 3-04, means a March-hatched bird.

Pedigree breeders can adopt a system of band numbers which will enable them to recognize the ancestry of any bird by glancing at its leg band. The extra cost for stamping each letter or figure is not great.

Even the plain band without numbers or letters is useful. Farmers and others make use of them to distinguish the young from the old birds. If all the pullets are banded they can easily be told from the old hens the next year.

Again: if the band is placed on the left leg the first year and changed to the

other leg the next year, the yearlings and the two-year-olds can be distinguished at a glance without handling.

In ordinary flocks where the birds are not banded, stock of various ages become hopelessly mixed in time. Many a healthy hen is kept beyond her profitable period and many a good layer disposed of too soon.

The slight cost of good leg bands is but a trifle where their value is considered.

The Benefits of Co-operation.

Probably many subscribers to a poultry journal fail to realize how much value they are receiving for their money.

The white paper upon which the journal is printed costs about as much, sometimes more, than the total amount received for subscriptions.

It is the patronage of advertisers that makes our poultry journals possible. They do not pay the expense from charitable motives, not at all. They advertise because that is the only way to place their goods before those who want or need them.

A charity posture—a something-for-nothing attitude—seems out of place in poultry journalism and inconsistent in a poultry keeper; for the very essence of poultry keeping consists in buying and selling and producing for sale purposes. A distinctly commercial proposition from first to last.

The subscriber pays for information and products for the purpose of converting what he has bought to his own profitable use. Advertisers buy space as an investment from which they expect profitable returns. Nearly everything which is used by mankind would cease to be, were it not that its production offers money-making opportunities to someone.

The more advertising patronage a publisher has, the better he can make his publication. When a subscriber writes to an advertiser for circular or catalog he not only gets information which may be of considerable value to him sometime, whether he buys or not, but he also helps to support the paper which in turn endeavors to help him to support himself.

Co-operation between advertisers, subscribers and publishers works for the interests of all in many ways.

Hatching Chicks to Best Advantage.

It is safe to say that nine-tenths of all the chickens raised in the northern half of our country are hatched between April 10th and July 25th of each year; that the May hatch will come to laying a full month younger in life than the March and April hatched chicks from the same pen of ancestors, and that August hatched chicks will lay at a younger age than either, but of course are not desirable because we have to mature them in the winter months, and the spring influence upon them brings them to laying before

they have fully developed, and they never reach mature growth.

Again, how often have I asserted that March produces the chicks with the weakest vitality, and if they are at all precocious in laying, they usually become broody early and many of them molt into premature old hens, having grown three full coats of feathers before they are a year old, and are reduced to culs and useless as high-class breeders.

Chickens hatched in May and kept growing (with no setback), until Christmas time, form the majority of the exhibition winners. The four most noted Brahmans that I ever raised—birds that won for no less than five different breeders and grew to the large record weights for the breed—were hatched in June, and it is an absolute fact that in all my years of experience in poultry culture nine-tenths of all the Brahmans I ever raised have been hatched between May 10th and June 25th.

The best Brahma cocks ever exhibited, and those that have made remarkable records as producers, have been late hatched males that were kept through their cockerel period in celibacy and in the following February mated to pullets; yet in the face of all this do we see Asiatic breeders force the season to secure extra early hatches that they may have early fall layers, and the consequence is that the pullets are exhausted before the season to hatch and rear their progeny commences.

It matters not what the locality, we must adapt ourselves to its demands. Were you in Texas where the conditions are favorable for growing fresh, green vegetation every month in the year, then you could produce chicks the year around.

The most vigorous and healthy chicks come from the forty eggs a pullet produces after the first eight or ten she lays, and from the forty eggs the hen lays after molting—when the eggs are large, firmly shelled and of even color—from these we get the phenomenal birds that lay the most eggs and become the prize-winners for us. Thus it will be seen that the chicken's chances are controlled before it is born, so to speak, for its real birth is the egg.

Chicks hatched from such eggs, and fed judiciously from the time they are twenty-four hours old until ready for the show pen, will be strong, vigorous and hardy, providing the parent stock is properly bred and judiciously mated. They should be fed good, clean, cracked corn, oats, barley and wheat, and sweet ground beef scraps, and if yarded should be furnished with green food. The whole feed should be in the proportion of 15 per cent sweet meat, 25 per cent grass or vegetable matter and 60 per cent grain. Milk is a whole food and drink, but it should be scalded for their use until they are two weeks old, and they will seldom have bowel complaint.

We have before now hatched 103 Brahmans and raised 101 of them, among which were single specimens that brought us \$100. Clean water, clean grain, clean quarters, cleanliness everywhere and in everything, means a clean profit and a pleasure in poultry culture.—I. K. Felch in *Commercial Poultry*.

It takes both money and experience to make large profits from the poultry business, the same as from any other business. In this world we do not get anything for nothing.

The Price of Eggs.

It is with unmixed gladness that the thrifty housewife welcomes the advent of warmer days and the certainty of an increased egg yield when she orders "three dozen fresh eggs, please," and the obliging and smiling grocer replies, "Certainly, \$1.05"—or if we have had two cold days, he makes it \$1.11; three cold days, \$1.17. It is astonishing how closely the hens in our part of the country watch the thermometer! If one could insure his hens against roup and learn how to make each hen lay one egg a day through December, January and February, he need not sigh for the Midastouch, and "Easy Street" would have a new resident.

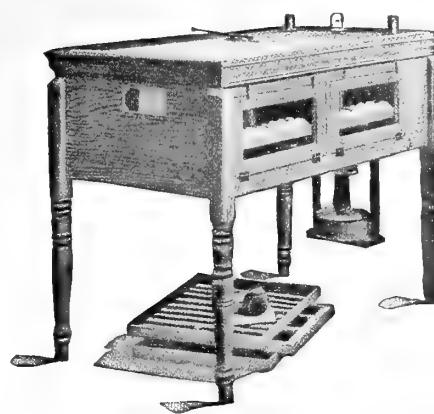
For several years at this season, the family has looked with suspicion at boiled eggs, for no matter if we paid 45 cents a dozen "guaranteed strictly fresh," there was a "been in cold storage six months" taste to them. Recently, when telephoning to the grocer for eggs, he replied in answer to a question about their freshness, "Oh, there are no cold storage eggs. We have none." "How's that?" "There are none in the country—all used up," he said. And we gave thanks.

For baking purposes, I am not prepared to say that cold storage eggs are not better than no eggs at all, but any one who has known how a really fresh egg tastes or who even remembers the eggs mother "laid down" for winter, can not eat a boiled storage egg.

It seems ungrateful, I might say unbecoming, to use a good, old-fashioned phrase, for me to say a word against the price of eggs. Thirty-five cents a dozen means a fine profit for poultrymen and poultrywomen—it means that still others will go into a health-giving, lucrative business. And we are glad. And we maintain that eggs at 35 cents a dozen are cheaper than meat and may be substituted for meat with most gratifying results.

It is impossible to get enough meat for a family of four for less than 23 cents (I mean of a desirable cut), while 17½ cents worth of eggs will make a delicious omelette that will be ample for four persons, and I will guarantee that they will feel better after eating the eggs. I am not talking of the comparatively few who can not digest eggs. It will be found in most cases that there are precious few things they can digest without discomfort.

I have visited in a number of country families and hungrily watched the peddler carry off baskets of tempting fresh eggs and give in return canned salmon, or worse still, sardines! Or the money was invested in indifferent beef or fat pork, and chickens! One would have thought there was a law against using them for food. If they do think to have a chicken dinner once in a while (one can accomplish quite a deal with a discreet hint or two) the fowl is always cooked in one way, though it may be served with or without some indigestible dumplings, until we feel tempted to keep a dozen recipes for cooking chicken and eggs always standing in type and "run" them every month. "Anybody can cook



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potatoes," says the majority of housewives," and any one can pour some water on a chicken and cook it till tender." "Not so," say I. Potatoes are more often badly cooked than well cooked and I believe the majority of country housekeepers have no conception of the possibilities of chickens as food.

While the demand is so far in excess of the supply, it would seem unnecessary for us to try to convert still others to a greater use of eggs and poultry, but we believe it would be a benefit to the health of our people if they did use more of them. Especially would I urge that children be fed eggs once a day instead of meat. Most children like eggs and a little judicious managing would cultivate a taste for them where it does not now exist. Experiments have been made which demonstrated that children fed on meat are more quarrelsome and harder to manage than those fed on eggs once a day and no meat.

So let each of us become a committee of one in our locality to encourage the consumption of fowls, and especially of eggs, as a substitute for meat. We shall not be able to do much with the older people perhaps, but we stand a chance with the children.—*Reliable Poultry Journal.*

Poultry at the World's Fair.

The Committee of the American Poultry Association appointed to look after the receiving, cooping, feed, exhibition and return of the ten thousand birds expected at the Universal Exposition at St. Louis next fall report satisfactory progress. The gentlemen composing the Committee are noted for their patriotic devotion to the best interests of the poultry industry and can be depended upon to wisely and economically discharge the duties assigned them by the American Poultry Association.

The following copy of a recent letter sent by the Committee to the Secretary of the Live Stock Department of the

Universal Exposition will be read with interest by prospective exhibitors of poultry at the World's Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15, 1904.
COL. CHARLES F. MILLS,
Secretary Live Stock Department,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to report that the Committee appointed by the American Poultry Association to assist the Universal Exposition of 1904 in receiving, cooping, exhibiting and returning the poultry, pigeons and pet stock have been actively at work perfecting arrangements for the duties assigned them and can report very satisfactory progress.

The prospects are encouraging for early completion of very advantageous arrangements with Spratt's patent of New York for the cooping of the World's Fair exhibits of poultry, pigeons and pet stock. The Committee, in figuring on the number of cages that may be required, have arranged to have a sufficient number on hand to meet every possible contingency. The Committee have received such unanimous assurance of hearty and cordial support from prospective exhibitors as to leave no room for doubt as to the great extent and high character of the show of poultry, pigeons and pet stock that may be expected at the World's Fair.

If every cage and coop contracted for is taken up by exhibitors it is likely that when all expenses are paid and a reasonable allowance made to the Committee for their services a surplus will remain, and this Committee hereby recommend that such surplus be distributed pro rata as additional premium money for poultry, pigeons and pet stock.

Our Committee further suggest that the announcement be published in the final prize-list of the Live Stock Department.

Very respectfully,
HENRY STEINMESCH, Chairman.
T. F. McGREW,
U. R. FISHER.

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STOCK AND EGGS FOR SALE.

Poultry Management at the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station.

Continued from Page 119.

half past nine o'clock dry grain, either pin head oats, crushed wheat, millet seed or cracked corn. At one o'clock dry grain again, and the last feed of the day is of the bread with egg or scrap.

Between the four feeds in the pans or troughs, millet seed, pin head oats and fine cracked corn, and later whole wheat, are scattered in the chaff on the floor for the chicks to scratch for. This makes them exercise, and care is taken that they do not find the food too easily.

One condition is made imperative in our feeding. The food is never to remain in the troughs more than five minutes before the troughs are cleaned or removed. This insures sharp appetites at meal time, and guards against inactivity which comes from over feeding.

Charcoal, granulated bone, oyster shell and sharp grit are always kept by them, as well as clean water. Mangolds are cut into slices, which they soon learn to peck. When the grass begins to grow they are able to get green food from the yards. If the small yards are worn out before they are moved to the range, green cut clover or rape is fed to them.

After the chickens are moved to the range they are fed in the same manner, except that the morning and evening feed is made of corn meal, middlings and wheat bran, to which one-tenth as much beef scrap is added. The other two feeds are of wheat and cracked corn. One year we fed double the amount of scrap all through the growing season and had the April and May pullets well developed and laying through September and October. To our sorrow they nearly all moulted in December, and that month and January were nearly bare of eggs.

FEEDING THE COCKERELS FOR MARKET.

When the chickens are moved to the field the sexes are separated. The pullets are cared for as explained above. The cockerels are confined in yards, in lots of about 100, and fed twice daily on porridge made of 4 parts corn meal, 2 parts middlings or flour, and one part fine beef scrap. The mixed meals are wet with skim milk or water—milk is preferred—until the mixture will just run, but not drop, from the end of a wooden spoon. They are given what they will eat of this in the morning and again towards evening. It is left before them until all have eaten heartily, but not more than an hour at one time, after which the troughs are removed and cleaned. The cockerels are given plenty of shade and kept as quiet as possible.

We have found our chickens that are about one hundred days old at the beginning to gain in four weeks' feeding, from one and three-fourths to two and one-fourth pounds each and sometimes more. Confined and fed in this way they are meaty and soft and in very much better market condition than though they had been fed generously on dry grains and given more liberty. Poultry raisers can not afford to sell the chickens as they run, but they can profit greatly by fleshing and fattening them as described. Many careful tests in chicken feeding have shown that as great gains are as cheaply and more easily made, when the chickens, in lots not to exceed 100, are put in a house with a floor space of 75 to 100 feet and a yard of corresponding size, as when they are divided into lots of 4 birds each and confined in latticed coops just large enough to hold them. Four

weeks has been about the limit of profitable feeding, both in the large and small lots. Chickens gain faster while young. In every case birds that were one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five days old have given us comparatively small gains. The practice of successful poultrymen in selling the cockerels at the earliest marketable age is well founded, for the spring chicken, sold at Thanksgiving time is an expensive product.

A very large proportion of the chickens raised in this State are sent to market alive, without being fattened, usually bringing to the growers from twenty-five to thirty-five cents each. The experiments referred to above indicate that they can be retained and fed a few weeks, in inexpensive sheds, or large coops with small runs, and sent to the markets dressed, and make good returns for the labor and care expended. The quality of the well-covered, soft-fleshed chickens, if not too fat, is so much superior to the same birds not specially prepared, that they will be sought for at the higher price. The dairy farmer is particularly well prepared to carry on this work as he has the skim milk which is of great importance in obtaining yield and quality of flesh.—*From Bulletin No. 100, Maine Experiment Station, Orono, Me.*

Facts About Geese.

Goose raising is not so largely engaged in, in this country, as it is in Europe, especially in Germany; where they are raised by the hundreds and are herded like sheep in America.

There is no reason why every farmer who has plenty of grass range, should not keep geese and increase their income at very little cost, as they can be kept on grass and water from spring until late in the fall. Nearly every farmer has some meadow near his buildings which could be used to a very good advantage by devoting it to goose culture.

The only time you have to feed any grain is in winter, and then very little is required to keep them in good breeding condition. Feed a little oats, cut clover and green corn-stalk leaves and oyster shells and plenty of water, and a little corn at night on real cold days and your breeding geese will be in the best of condition when the breeding season arrives. Geese should not be fat for breeding purposes, but they must be well fed while they are laying eggs in the spring.

No expensive yards or houses are required; a three foot wire netting fence will hold them and an open shed facing the south for them to go under and make their nests in, is all that is necessary but their shed should be away from other buildings where they will not be disturbed and the building will not be jarred by slamming doors and cattle and hogs rubbing on their shed, as that is very injurious to goose eggs while being hatched.

For best results never mate more than one gander with three geese. Females are good for breeding purposes for ten or twelve years but ganders should not be kept over four years.

Geese will do better the first season if go in the fall or early winter so as to get accustomed to their new home.

Water in some way for them to bathe in, is necessary for best results in breeding season. This can be done by scraping out a hole in the ground with team and scraper and keeping water in same, if there is no other water near, or one can sink a box or tank in the ground for them to swim in.

Geese generally start laying in March

or April and need watching as they will cover their eggs with straw or hay. The eggs should be picked up before getting chilled in cold weather and kept in a quiet and cool place and turned every few days until ready to set.

Geese eggs can be hatched under chicken hens. When the eggs begin to hatch, keep watch and as soon as a gosling comes out put it in a basket near the stove, repeating this till they are all out. It is best to wrap them in some old flannel or woolen cloth, if left in the nest the mother is liable to trample them to death. When they are twenty-four hours old, place them with the mother in a coop with a board floor, and feed them with some stale bread slightly moistened with some milk or water, also give water to drink. Keep them in for two or three days, after that they can be put out every day when the dew is off. Confine the mother and her brood for the first four or five days to a limited space well covered with choice short grass, gradually enlarging the run as they get older. Feed four times daily with cornmeal cooked and stale bread.

Keep goslings out of water until they have a full coat of feathers. Young goslings getting into water or being out in a hard rain means sure death to them. Have a dry and warm place for goslings at night and do not let them out in wet grass in the morning. After the goslings are feathered out they need nothing more than grass, water and oyster-shells or sand.

The geese can be plucked sometime in July and August when the feathers come out easily without blood or matter in the quill.

Never use ganders that are related to the females for breeding purposes.

The African, Embden and Toulouse geese are the most profitable breeds to raise, and they should be kept pure-bred and not mixed or crossed, as you can always sell pure-bred geese better than mixed geese. I never sold any geese to market, always sell them for breeding purposes only, and could never supply the demand in the last ten years.—*American Poultry Advocate.*

We hear a great deal about overfat hens not laying. It isn't so much overfat as lack of exercise. The hen that is made to scratch for what she gets will get heavy and plump, but never too fat to lay well.

A sudden rain storm will destroy ducklings more surely than the rain affects chicks. Dryness is absolutely essential, as ducks do not roost on perches and are easily affected by damp locations.

IDEAL ALUMINUM LEG BANDS



Quickly put on and guaranteed to stay on. Price postpaid: 15 for 20c; 25 for 30c; 50 for 50c; 50 for \$1. Sample for stamp.

Mention Breed when Ordering.

P. O. WELLCOME, Box D, Yarmouth, Maine

WESTERN CORNELL

You are started right. Our catalogue and book of reference for poultrymen illustrates and tells all about the goods we make—Cornell and Peep-O-Day Incubators, Brooders, Coops, Colony Houses, Portable Poultry Houses, Peep-O-Lay Chick Food, together with many other labor-saving devices all fully described—true to interested people. Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co. Box 45 Ithaca, N.Y.

Eggs for Hatching

From (Clear Buff) BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS, \$2 per 13.

Also Eggs from BROWN LEG-HORNS (Brights), BARRED ROCKS (Hawkins) at \$2.50 per 13.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS (Felch) \$2.50 per 13.

SEND YOUR ORDERS.

Catalog Free for stamp, containing photos of birds from life.

The Old Reliable.

Sunnyside Poultry Farm,
WEST BURKE, VT.

CALIFORNIA,
ESTRELLA COLONY,
PASO ROBLES HOT SPRINGS,
San Luis Obispo Co., Cal.

Twenty and 40-acre Fruit Farms, \$20 to \$25 per acre; Dairy Farms, \$15 per acre; easy terms; Lots in the Town of "Estrella," 1 acre each, 4 in a block, \$25 each—cash. Farms improved for non-residents and fruit trees and grapes warranted. INTERNATIONAL COLONIZING CO., 1506 Fuller Bldg., N. Y.



Partridge Plymouth Rocks,
Silver Plymouth Rocks,
Silver Penciled Wyandottes
"Puritans" The new white breed.

W. C. CROCKER,
Box 10-76, FOXBORO, MASS.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ELM HILL WON AT LEWISTON (open class) and Freeport, eleven 1sts, four 2ds, four 3ds, three 4ths, four specials. Won more prizes in the open class at Lewiston, with both breeds, than any other breeder in Maine.

Eggs \$1.00 per setting; \$5.00 per 100.
Lot of fine Cockerels for sale, some of them prize winners.

ELM HILL DAIRY FARM,
HALLOWELL, ME.



A Boon Poultry Keepers

How we make our hens pay 400 per cent. profit, new system, our own method, fully explained in our Illustrated Poultry Book, which contains Poultry Keepers' Acc't and Egg Record showing gains or losses every month for one year. Worth 25 cents, sent to you for 10c. if you will send names of 5 poultry keepers with your order. Address, G. S. VIBBERT, P. B. 56, Clintonville, Conn.

SHAVE!

Buy the EASY Razor—The Best Ever.
65 CENTS BY MAIL.
(Money Order or Silver).

ACME MFG. COMPANY,
Union Square, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A. L. BICKFORD & CO., Maine Agents, Bangor, Me.

Dealers wanted. Only Hustlers need apply. Mention Eastern Poultryman when writing.

PRICES — 5 lbs., 35c.; 25 lbs., \$1.50; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50.

What it has done for others it will do for you. Is it necessary to say more? We think not.

The letter was accompanied with another order for 150 lbs. We have lately appointed Mr. Young our agent for Warren.

March 26 we received an order for 5 lbs. from Gleason Andress of Hermon. In his letter he said that he had hatched 114 chicks and that about half of them had died with chicken cholera. A week later he ordered

55 lbs. more, saying that it was certainly his chickens. The best feed with which he had fed them was Gleason Andress of Hermon. In his letter he said that he had

used either chick foods but this beats them all. They have good properties and grow fast. I can certify

say that it is the best food I ever saw for little chickens. They have good properties and grow fast. I can certify

chickens—they are beauties. Yours respectfully, G. B. YOUNG.

A. L. BICKFORD & CO., Bangor, Me.

the following letter from him:

On March 15 we sold Mr. G. B. Young of Warren, Me., 100 lbs. of P. C. F., and on April 10 we received

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

NO, THE PRINTER DID NOT MAKE A MISTAKE.

GUNSTON'S RHODE ISLAND REDS

Have won 1st prizes at the last 3 Boston Shows, in competition with over 600 Reds, which is more than New York, Chicago and Philadelphia combined. An unequalled record made in the hottest competition the world ever knew. Eggs from Single or Rose Comb, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45; \$10 per 100.

H. W. GUNSTON, Box 7, Groveland, Mass.

Symmes' Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds

are better this year than ever before. They have never been defeated in the showroom and are as good as the best.

CHOICE STOCK FOR SALE AT ALL TIMES.

Eggs for Hatching. \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30, \$10.00 per 100.
If you are looking for First Class Reds write to

FRED M. SYMMES, Winchester, Mass.

SEND YOUR ORDER FOR

Greene's Chick Feed AND POULTRY SUPPLIES to

A. L. & E. F. GOSS CO., Lewiston, Maine.

FLINT'S WONDER REDS.

Direct descendants of Royal Reds, the great New York winners, making almost a clean sweep in R. C. classes Jan., '03.

MY SPECIAL MATING PEN.

Cockerel, with First, Third and Fourth prize Pullets at Lewiston, and two others not shown, will produce grand chicks.

Settings of 15 Eggs, \$3.00.

FIRST PEN SINGLE COMBS.

Cock with Fourth prize Pullet, one other scoring 90, and five not shown, all fine shape and color.

Setting of 15 Eggs, \$2.00.

F. M. FLINT, - 1014 Washington Ave.,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

Nichols' Barred Rocks.

1st, Cock; 2nd, Hen; 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, Cockerel; 5th, Pullet, and \$20 Special for best display in the largest and finest class ever shown in Maine.

Birds of my breeding have scored up to 93 1-4 this season.

Do you want Eggs from the same mating? The price is only \$2.00.

H. A. NICHOLS, Lewiston, Me.

BREEDERS' CARDS.

Under this heading we will insert classified advertisements of **forty words or less one month** for 40 cts., **four months for \$1.00** or one year for \$2.50. For additional words above forty add one cent per word for each insertion. Each initial or figure will count as a word. Cards will be run in uniform style and without display. The full amount of payment must accompany copy, or the advertisement will not be inserted.

When writing to any of these advertisers mention EASTERN POULTRYMAN.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

MY BARRED ROCKS won on nine entries at Lynn and Manchester, 4 firsts, 2 seconds, 7 specials. Eggs \$2.00 per setting, 3 settings \$5.00. Nice Cockerel for sale. CHESTER H. SMITH, 21 King St., Rocester, N. H.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—At Freeport, Dec., 1903, won 1st on cock, 3rd on hen, also special for best shaped Barred Rock in the show. At Lewiston, Jan., 1904, on three entries, won 1st on hen, score 92; 2d on cock, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$, tie for first, losing on weight, in Maine class. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. JOHN P. LEAVITT, Topsham, Maine.

DON'T STOP TO READ if you don't want Zwick's famous laying strain of Buff Plymouth Rocks, winners at Johnstown, Providence, Danbury, West Haven and Stamford. Also Rose Comb Buff Leghorn Specialist. Circular free. HOME BUFF POULTRY YARDS, L. Box 676, Seymour, Conn.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Eggs \$6 per 100. Birds, \$1.00 and up. Circular for stamp. WILLIAMS & METLAR, New Brunswick, N. J.

OAKFIELDS POULTRY. Buff Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Young and old stock for sale. Choice birds on free range. Great layers. F. W. HILT, Warren, Maine.

TRAP NEST Barred Plymouth Rocks. Cockerels from hens bred for eggs by use of trap nests; best hen this year has laid 230 eggs in one year. See what September editorial says of trap nests. HARRY WILLETT TAYLOR, Berlin, Maryland.

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Hawkins strain direct. Light or dark matings. Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Crowther strain direct—30 eggs, \$1.50. From good utility bred stock 50 cents per dozen. W. D. HOFFSES, South Walldoboro. P. O. Address, Lawry, Maine.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Bright strain, Farm raised, utility and fancy stock, heavy layers. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 40. Incubator eggs \$4.00 per 100. Good hatch guaranteed. W. A. JANVRIN, Box 43, Hampton Falls, N. H.

R. I. REDS, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. H. L. COTTON, West Buxton, Maine. R. F. D. (State Vice President American Buff P. Rock Club.)

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Hawkins strain direct, heavy winter layers of dark brown eggs. Eggs from carefully selected matings \$1.00 per 15. This year's breeders for sale after May 1st. Give me a trial order. ROY E. PIKE, Livermore, Maine.

MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS.—Pure breed only. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. I am to give satisfaction. The male leading my pen was imported from England. AMOS E. KELLER, Carlisle, Pa. R. F. No. 6.

BLACK MINORCAS.—Single comb, Good laying stock. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. E. E. BENNETT, Holden, Mass.

BLACK MINORCAS. Excellent pullets, hens, cockerels, guaranteed to please; moderate prices. 15 eggs, choice matings, \$2.00. LIGHTFOOT, Box M, Penn Yan, N. Y.

NELLIS'S Standard bred Rose Comb White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Single Comb Black Minorcas, strong vigorous stock, eggs from best matings \$1.50 per 15; poor hatch duplicated at half price. JOHN J. NELLIS, Fort Plain, N. Y.

LANGSHANS.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS. Winners at America's leading shows, Boston, New York, Chicago, have been produced from eggs that I sold at \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. I can also offer some special bargains in stock of both varieties. A trio of either variety at \$5.00. Better trios, \$10.00. GEO. P. COFFIN, Freeport, Maine.

DUCKS.

FOR SALE.—Eggs from prize winning Imperial Pekin Ducks. Won two 1st prizes at Peabody, Mass., 1903. Weight of Drakes 12 lbs. Eggs \$1.00 per dozen. ARTHUR F. THOMPSON, 14 Cole St., Beverly, Mass.

ROHDE ISLAND REDS.

WALKLING'S (Red to the hide) Rhode Island Reds. To encourage the breeding of Reds, will sell eggs for \$1.00 per 15. WALKLING, West Medford, Mass

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Winners at Freeport and Lewiston. Pens contain blood from yards of Davis, Harris, Sheldon, Gunston, Crowther, and others. Healthy stock, farm bred, great winter layers. None better. Best eggs, \$1.50 for 15. H. A. WAITE, South Freeport, Maine.

FOR SALE.—Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels, first prize winners. Also eggs and chicks from prize winning stock. Thoroughbred birds. GUY M. BIGELOW, P. O. Box 4, Colchester, Conn.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Single and rose comb, from prize winners. Eggs 75 cents per 1, \$2.00 per 45. E. E. BENNETT, Holden, Mass.

PERMARTEL POULTRY YARDS. S. C. Rhode Island Reds our specialty eggs from prize winners \$2.50 per 15. White and Barred Rocks. S. C. Brown Leghorns \$2.00 per 15. White and Buff Cochans. Bantams \$1.50 per 15. White Angora Rabbits. H. G. RUTH, Olean, N. Y.

GEORGES VALLEY POULTRY YARDS. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks. Guaranteed pure bred, prolific layers of large brown eggs. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Stock always for sale. E. N. PENNEY, Warren, Maine.

SHOVE'S Rhode Island Reds are winners. Nine firsts out of a possible eleven. Rose, Single and Pea-Comb, also Houdans. Eggs \$2 for 13; \$5 for 40. DANIEL P. SHOVE, Fall River, Mass.

WILLOW POULTRY YARDS. Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds that are red to the skin. Bred for utility and fancy. Also Rose Comb Brown Leghorns. (Kulp Strain Direct.) Eggs 15 for \$1, 30 for \$1.50. Send for circular. L. I. BROWN, Litchfield, N. H.

WYANDOTTES.

DUSTON'S WHITEST WYANDOTTES exclusively. Vigorous farm-raised snow-white stock, 15 eggs \$1.00 or 100 eggs \$5.00. Also a few settings from my high scoring pens, the \$5.00 kind for \$2.00 per 15. EDWARD E. LING, South Portland, Me.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Eggs from same pen I use myself, headed by first prize cock. Fine shape and color. A few settings at \$1.00 per 15. Also a few settings White Wyandottes, same price. HERBERT F. LITCH, North Leominster, Mass.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching, \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Choice hens and pullets and a few good vigorous breeding cockerels always for sale. M. H. RAYMOND, Milford, N. H.

WHITE WYANDOTTES ONLY. If that is what you want, write us. We have hatched hundreds for our fall and winter trade, from large, snow-white birds. If you want stock or eggs, place your order at once. Eggs half-price, \$1.50 per 15. LOUDEN POULTRY YARDS, Riverside, Conn.

EXPRESS PREPAID. White Wyandottes. Circular free. ARTHUR HARTMANN, Box 117, Nappanee, Ind.

LEGHORNS.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from Single Comb Buff Leghorns. For egg production they cannot be exceeded. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 30. HARRY W. RAWE, 1206½ John St., Newport, Ky.

CENTRAL POULTRY FARM. S. C. White Leghorns exclusively. Choice breeding cockerels direct from Waterville stock or my own—the Wyckoff-Blanchard strain. They have free range and are strong, healthy and vigorous. Write for prices which are right. ARTHUR L. BILLINGS, Prattsburgh, N. Y.

CHERRY VALLEY POULTRY YARDS—A few choice S. C. Brown and White Leghorns. Cockerels for sale cheap. Also S. C. Black Minorcas and Black Javas. Write for price list and catalogue. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. CHAS. H. FILE, Prop., Rouseville, Venango Co., Pa.

ANDALUSIANS

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.—Greatest layers of large white eggs. Stock direct from Madison Square winners. Eggs from carefully mated, select pens, \$1.00 per 15, others are asking \$3.00 from no better pens. W. V. YOUNG, Clay, N. Y.

BANTAMS.

FOR SALE.—A first class pair of Golden Sebright Bantams, first prize winners. Pullet scored 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ at the Freeport poultry show. Price for the pair, including score cards by Judge Shove, \$7.00. The birds are well mated for breeding, and not related. GEO. P. COFFIN, Freeport, Maine.

BANTAMS. Golden and Silver Sebright, Black and White Cochans, White Japs, White Polish, and B. R. Game Bantams. High Class Brown Leghorns, Fowls, Chicks and Eggs in season. Full pedigree, Eng. Beagle Hounds, 100 Pups, from winners and hunters. Quality corresponds with prices. ZIMMER (DEBONAIR), Gloversville, N. Y.

I WON more first prizes on Golden and Silver Sebright Bantams at the Pan-American Exposition than all my competitors combined. Choice stock bred from these winners, cheap. Buy of me and win. "America's Best." CLYDE PRÖPER, Schoharie, N. Y.

65 VARIETIES OF BANTAM FOWL. The best blood in Europe imported direct from world renowned breeders. See my winnings at Syracuse Fair and at Madison Square. A large illustrated catalogue sent for 6c. I have the finest Japanese and Polish Poults in the world, in all known colors. My Old English and Duckwing Games are unsurpassed in America. My Barred Plymouth Rock Bantams, Frizzles, Rumpless and Silkie have no superiors. DR. A. H. PHELPS, Glens Falls, N. Y.

ANCONAS.

MOTTLED ANCONAS. The great egg producers, wonderful winter layers, cold doesn't stop them, large white eggs, non setters, lay ten months of the year. My birds bred for heavy layers, eggs for hatching, prices reasonable. Write for circular describing this breed of great layers. ANCONA POULTRY YARDS, Garrettsville, Ohio. J. B. BARNARD, Prop.

MOTTLED ANCONAS. wonderful winter layers, bred for egg production and purity of stock. Eggs carefully packed and shipped at \$1.50 for 15. Write for circular. P. H. MANSFIELD, Falconer, N. Y.

ANCONAS. Two trios at \$5.00 and ten at \$3.50 per trio. The two trios are the pick of my entire yards. The pullets are laying now. BEAUTY BROOK POULTRY FARM, Cooperstown, N. Y.

ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTONS.—If you want the best send us your order for stock and eggs. Winners of every first over Cook at Chicago, 1903. Eggs \$5.00 and \$10.00 per setting. Send for circular containing matings. KNOWLES, YOUNG & CO., North Adams, Mich.

COCHINS

SALE OR EXCHANGE. 4 Buff Cochin pullets, 4 hens, 1 cockerel, Buff Wyandottes or Rocks preferred. Also will sell 8 Silver Laced Wyandotte pullets and cockerel. Must be taken at once. GEO. W. AMES, Peterboro, N. H.

BUFF COCHINS. Hanchett's strain direct. Winners at largest shows in East. Eggs \$3 per 15. White Cochin Eggs, \$6 per 15. Chicks for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. WILSON, Waterbury, Conn. Box 768.

OTHER BREEDS.

UP-TO-DATE POULTRY YARDS are supplied with "Breeders and Winners." Will sell all this year's breeding pens at almost one-half their value. Write your wants. My prices will surprise you. Guide and Catalogue mailed, 10c. J. T. CROUTHAMEL, Box E, Franconia, Pa.

SEVERAL BREEDS.

ELMWOOD POULTRY FARM. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and White Wyandottes, great layers. Eggs \$1.00 for 15. Also three fine Scotch Collie male pups, three months old, \$5.00 each. ORMON L. BLAKE, Surry, N. H.

RED CAPS.—I won four first prizes at Fitchburg, Dec. 15 to 18, 1903, on my Red Caps. I am also breeding some fine Houdans this year. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. H. M. MERRIAM, Ashburnham, Mass.

QUAKER POULTRY YARD.—Black Minorcas, Buff Minorcas, Buff Rocks and White Wonders, only. Circulars free. Ad.: BOX 110, Quakertown, Pa.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Barred and Buff Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns. My breeding stock is something grand, bred from America's leading strains. A trial will convince you. Eggs 75 cents per 13. LOUIS PERRY, Clay, N. Y.

HENRY R. MINNER, Hereford, Pa. Golden Sebrights, Buff Pekins Eggs \$2.00 per 15, Brown Red Games and Partridge Cochins Bantams eggs \$3.00 per 15, also W. Wyandottes eggs \$2.00 per 15. Stock for sale. Write your wants.

SILVER PENCILLED WYANDOTTES and Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. The 19 prizes awarded my stock this season indicate quality. Isn't that what you are looking for? HIGHLAND POULTRY YARDS, West Roxbury, Mass.

I HAVE THE BEAUTY AND UTILITY BREEDS, backed by show records. 21 ribbons this season. Cook's S. C. Buff Orpingtons and Silver Pencilled Wyandottes. HIGHLAND POULTRY YARDS, West Roxbury, Mass.

GUARANTEED Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, and Black and White Minors; scoring 92 1/2 to 95 1/2; Eggs \$1.00 per 15. DELAY FLINT, Bliss, N. Y.

IN A '40 CLASS. My White Cochins Bantams won 2 firsts, 3 seconds, 1 third on six entries. Shaylor's Dominiques hold the champion prize record; a few winning cockerels cheap. Eggs \$2 setting; White Leghorn and Buff Wyandotte eggs \$1 setting. W. SHAYLOR, Lee, Mass.

WHITE FACE BLACK SPANISH. Show Birds, prolific layers, winners at many Massachusetts shows. Stock \$2 and upwards. Eggs \$2 per 15. A pen of 10 pullets has averaged 7 eggs per day for a month. Send for circular. GEORGE A. SWEETSER, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

HIGH CLASS Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and White Crested Black Polish Eggs for hatching. Choice breeding stock for sale. Write for catalogue. GEO. L. CLEVELAND, Skowhegan, Me., Box 638.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE WILL, for a limited time only, offer to the readers of the EASTERN POULTRYMAN, 6 one-pound boxes of Lice Powder, which is said to be the best on the market, and one year's subscription, for \$1.00, (regular price \$1.75). Renew your subscription NOW. Address, POULTRY YARDS, Riverside, Conn.

DON'T PAY HIGH PRICES FOR LICE KILLER, but send at once for receipt to make Sure Death Louse Killer, costs only 1 1/2 cts. per gallon. Send 25 cts. in silver, no stamps and self addressed and stamped envelope to C. M. LONG, Duncannon, Pa. Sure death to lice or money refunded.

W. R. BOSTOCK has 150 high-class Norwich, Cinnamon and Yorkshire canaries at prices to suit everybody; good singers \$2 up; eggs for hatching from my winners at Lynn and Lawrence in White Plymouth Rocks, \$2 per 15. Auburn St., Saugus, Mass.

BIG MAIL FOR POULTRYMAN. Ten cents inserts your name in our mammoth Poultry Directory which brings you sample poultry papers, catalogues, etc., every day. Send for samples and prices on poultry printing. SCHADT'S POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, Box 52, Goshen, Ind.

POULTRY NEWS. 25 cents per year. The farmers' best poultry paper. Sample free. Agents wanted. New Brunswick, N. J.

LOOK THIS WAY.—150 No. 6 1/4 good White Envelopes printed to your order and sent post paid for 25 cents. Good Note Heads, to match, same price. Samples free. WALTER G. COLLINS, Haskinville, N. Y.

BELGIAN HARES.

BLUE, BLACK, WHITE AND RED BELGIAN HARES. The finest stock in America. 51 first and special prizes this season. Write me your wants, my prices are low. Satisfaction guaranteed. JOHN B. SMITH, 23 Brewster St., New Haven, Conn.

PHEASANTS.

1000 PHEASANTS, 20 VARIETIES, Eggs in quantities cheap. 2000 Belgian Homers, 90 pairs Indian Runner Ducks, Cochins and Seabright Bantams, Orpingtons, S. S. Hamburgs, Anconas, Silkie, etc., 90 cts. setting. All breeds, Fancy Show Pigeons, \$2 a pair. Fantails, all colors, \$1.75 pair. Ringdoves, Quail Turkeys, Mandarin, Wood Ducks, Swans, Peafowl, Roebuck, pedigreed Collies, etc. Pamphlet illustrating all breeds, colored plates, points on breeding, discount, exchange, 20 cents. Reply for stamp only. 5000 Pigeons and ornamental birds wanted. UNITED STATES PHEASANTRY, FERD SUDOW, Prop., Amityville, N. Y.

PIGEONS.

HOMER PIGEONS.—Thoroughbred, imported stock. E. E. BENNETT, Holden, Mass.

FANCY PIGEONS in Blue and White Fantails, Black and Blue Owls, Black Winged Turbines, Black and Red Magpies, Red Jacobins, Red and Blue Homers, Red Tumblers, Red Bars, Satinettes, Black Pied Pouters, Archangels, odd birds, White Owl hen, Black Saddle Fantail cock, Solid Yellow Turbit cock. Write your wants. HARRY B. SPENCE, St. Stephen, N. B.

MONEY MADE RAISING PIGEONS. We furnish breeders and buy all you raise. Particulars and illustrated book describing all varieties and care thereof, 7 cts. 1000 for sale, all varieties. Squab breeders a specialty. WM. A. BARTLETT, Box 52, Jacksonville, Ill.

A STRONG COMBINATION.

By special arrangement you can get all three (3) of the following one year for only 50 cts. Never an offer like this before.

Fancy Fowls, Hopkinsville, Ky.

The leading poultry organ of the South. Three years old, well established and prosperous, 36 to 40 pages each month.

Michigan Poultry Breeder.

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Established 1885. The publisher has devoted 14 years of his entire time and attention to the poultry industry. It's a success, 24 pages.

The Eastern Poultryman.

FREEPORT, MAINE.

Established 1899. A practical common sense poultry paper published for the farmer as well as the ancier, and helpful to both.

The price asked for these papers all one year is only 50 cents, which anyone of them is worth, and you get the others free. Send your subscription to anyone of them. A free sample copy can be had by addressing each one. Better send your order now.

Look! 4 for 50 Cts.

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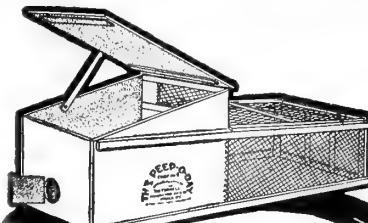
The whole four a year for 50 cents. Send all subscriptions to either of last two papers mentioned.

GOLDTHWAITE'S
Continental Poultry Food

is a balanced ration made of six kinds of Grain, Meat and Fish Meal. \$1.80 per 100 lbs.

GREEN CUT BONE, \$2.00 per 100 lbs.
Grit, Clover, Mixed Feeds and Poultry Supplies of all kinds. Samples free.

E. H. DOBLE & CO.,
WEST QUINCY, MASS.

**PEEP-O-DAY****Coops and Colony Houses**

are recommended by the largest and most successful poultrymen. We manufacture these houses in several styles and sizes. They are manufactured at the Cornell works in the Cornell way; built of one-inch white pine, free from black knots and shake; painted two coats of linseed oil and lead paint. Illustration shows Portable House No. 4, with run, 3 feet square, 2 1/2 feet high; run 3 feet by 5 feet.

BRYN GAWR.

Rockville, Conn., Sept. 30, 1903.

Cornell Incubator Mfg. Co.

Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sirs: We take pleasure in saying the twenty No. 4 Coops we bought of you are giving good satisfaction, and are much superior to the coops made by the former maker. We shall be glad to respond to any inquiry regarding these coops.

Yours very truly,

STIRLING & CLAY POULTRY CO.

Per J. C. Stirling.

Price, as illustrated, \$6.00; with floor, \$7.00. The Cornell catalog and book of reference is mailed free for the asking. Write us today.

CORNELL INCUBATOR MFG. CO.

Box 45 Ithaca, N. Y.

POULTRY and EGGS.**BARRED AND BUFF ROCKS,**
S. C. WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS,

from America's leading strains. Eggs from carefully mated pens, the kind that will produce prize winners, 75c per 13; \$1.40 per 36.

Choice Breeding Trios, \$5.00.

BEES and QUEENS.

GRAY CARNIOLANS—The hardy Bee from the Alpine province of Carniola; very gentle, and a red clover worker.

CARNIOLAN—Italian cross; combines the good qualities of both races; a beautiful gray and yellow in color; very gentle; queens from a select mother 85 cents each, 3 for \$2.25; by mail postpaid, with directions for safe introduction; a 2-frame nucleus and Queen, \$2.50 by express; safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases; have hundreds of satisfied customers.

L. H. PERRY, CLAY, N. Y.

P. S. Cannot ship Queens before June 20 but order early for future delivery.

**FAVEROLLES.****Salmon and Ermine Faverolles,**
THE KING OF UTILITY FOWLS.

Winter Layers. Chicks weigh 4 pounds when 12 weeks old. Eggs for setting, \$5.00 for 12 Eggs.

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RECORD BREAKERS AS WINNERS, BREEDERS AND LAYERS.

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A few choice Cockerels yet for sale.

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I am selling eggs from some grand matings, every bird a high scoring prize winner, the equal of any. Some of the whitest birds you ever saw are in these pens, even the judges marvel at them.

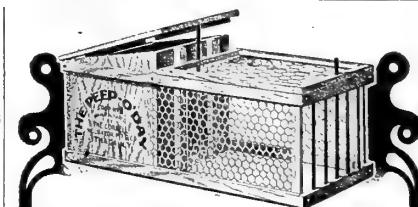
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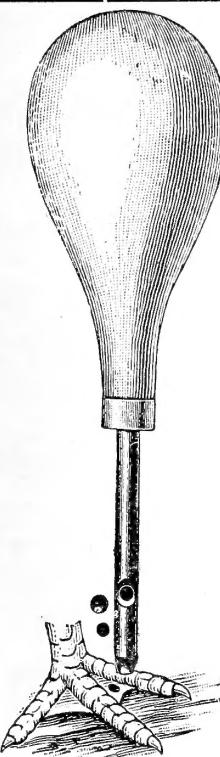
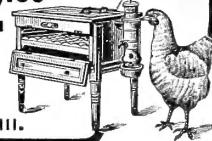
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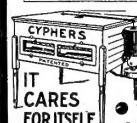
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has no equal, and cures Roup in its worst form; also Cholera, Canker and Bowel Troubles in old or young.

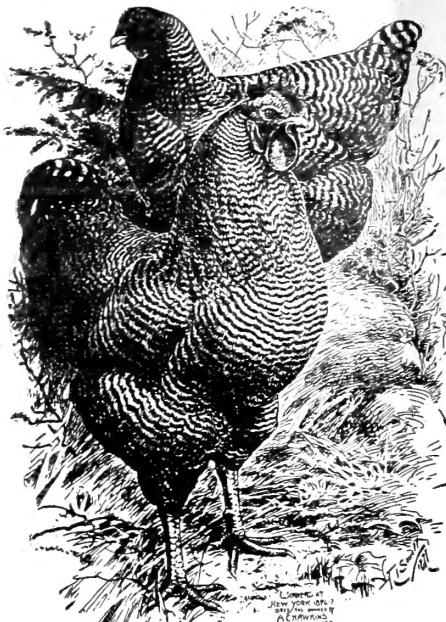
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Live stock for sale at all seasons.
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